

# Machine Learning and the Future of AI

Machine Learning

Machine Learning is a subset of Artificial Intelligence (AI) that enables computers to learn from data and make predictions or decisions without being explicitly programmed to do so.

Machine Learning is a branch of AI that focuses on the development of algorithms that can learn from and make predictions on data. It is a key component of many modern AI applications, including image recognition, natural language processing, and recommendation systems.

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SAE level 4

AlphaGo Zero

logical positivism   logical empiricism

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Universal Approximation Theorem □ Nash Embedding Theorems □□□□□□□□□□□□  
 □□ word-embedding Vector Space □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

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Deepmind - AlphaGo Zero

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SAE level 4

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First, if scientists have tried, and failed, to come up with an alternative theory that explains a phenomenon well, that counts as evidence in favor of the original theory. Second, if a theory keeps seeming like a better idea the more you study it, that's another plus-one. And if a line of thought produced a theory that evidence later supported, chances are it will again.

Historia  
Naturalis Philosophiae Naturalis scientia naturalis

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Are there really many worlds in the "Many-worlds interpretation" of Quantum Mechanics?the development of «decoherence theory» revealed that, using the standard formalism of quantum mechanics, macroscopically distinct branches of the wavefunction were almost entirely free from interference and evolve approximately classicallyalmost

多世界詮釋 (The Many-worlds Interpretation) 認為，  
量子力學描述的是所有可能性的疊加，而非單一確定狀態。  
每個可能的結果都對應著一個平行宇宙的分支。

根據此理論，當一個量子系統被測量時，  
宇宙會分裂成多個分支，每個分支代表一個可能的測量結果。

這種詮釋與哥本哈根詮釋的“波函數坍縮”  
形成鮮明對比。在哥本哈根詮釋中，測量行為會導致系統從  
多種可能性中坍縮到單一確定狀態。

多世界詮釋的一個關鍵特點是，  
所有可能的結果都同時存在於不同的宇宙分支中。

這意味著，對於任何量子事件，  
都存在一個無限多的平行宇宙，每個宇宙都經歷了不同的結果。

這種觀點引發了許多哲學和科學上的討論。

支持者認為，這為量子力學提供了一個更簡單、更統一的解釋。

然而，批評者指出，這種理論無法被直接驗證，  
且可能導致無限宇宙的荒謬推論。

儘管存在爭議，多世界詮釋仍然是量子力學研究中的一個重要分支。

它挑戰了我們對現實和宇宙本質的傳統理解。

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